INDIANA LEGISLATURE

[Omissions and curtailments of this report for want of space in these columns will appear in an appendix to Volume XXII of the Brevier Legislative Reports]

IN SENATE. MONDAY, Feb. 9, 1885-10 a. m.

FISH LADDERS Mr. Sellers' bill [S 180] for the construction of fish ladders coming up in regniar order it was read the second time.

Mr. WINTER moved to strike out the provision that each fish shall constitute a separate offense.

Mr. OVERSTREET: In all prosecutions I have ever witnessed under the fish law which provides that the offender shall pay a fine of \$5 for each fish caught, he can always compromise with the prosecution by pleading guilty to catching one fish, even though he ney have caught a wagonload.

Mr. SELLERS: I desire the law shall be effective, and if the amendment will make it so I have no objection.

Mr. WINTER: My idea in offering the an endment was to make the bill more effect. ive. Where the penalty is so extreme the law is apt to be a dead letter. I would favor increasing the penalty from \$10 to \$50, and even from \$75 to \$200. It is a question in my mind whether a provision declaring that each ash caught shall be deemed a separable offense and not be unconstitutional, for in point of fact it is not separate, but one act, and it would be punishing a man more than Once for the same offense.

The bill was ordered engrossed. CHILDREN LABOR.

On motion by Mr. BAILEY his bill [S. 20] to prohibit the working of children under fourteen years in mills or manufactories. was taken up with a committee amendment to strike fourteen and insert twelve in lieu. He moved to amend so the bill shall stand as originally introduced.

Mr. HILLIGASS: We have a stove factory in our town employing about 100, many of whom are boys whose mothers are dependent on them for support Many boys fourteen years of age are able to earn men's wages, and in many cases are getting the wages of men, and I take it the committee under the age of twelve years.

our county we have a large cotton factory | Marion which employs a large number of these boys -degens of them-children of poor people, and boys fourteen years of age get good wages. And some of them are employed around the coal mines. While it might be cotton mills and coal mines

to restore the bill to its original provisionvided in the committee amendment. I conwork detrimental to their be oth and which breaks down their constitutions. And then and prevent such heads of famfrom obtaining the wages

which are paid to these children at a time of life when the children ought to be in school. I advocate this change because I was elected upon a platform that has in it the following clause-the third plank in the | said: I am also in favor of giving the boys one of the things we promised to do, and I schools I believe the boys ought to be probelieve we ought to keep these promises. It tected so they will have the benefit of the we change the age from 14 to 12 the efficiency et the bill is greatly destroyed.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Hendricks: The Sen-

afor has given some reasons why he favors his bill, and he gave the very one which I was suspicious of when he introduced it. I was a boy once myself. I know men sometimes get jealous of boys when about to supplant them in the workshops, factories, and other fields of labor, but I believe in giving the boys a chance. I believe if the boy can do the work of a man, it is not right to allow men to provise legislation by which boys | the State. Whatever may be said with refershall be excluded from doing that work, therefore I favor fixing the age at 12, if we legislate at all on the subject, and not say by law that he shall not have a fair chance. Mr. SELLERS: The Senator from Hen-

dricks has made my speech. Mr FOULKE: I think there is reason why children under the sge of fourteen should not be permitted to work in manufactories and mines. The purpose, which esems to be a landable one in this measure. is to develop the mind of these children. Although it may be a hardship in some cases to prohibit boys of such age from helping to earn the living for the family, yet we should legislate in this matter, not for the present, but for the future. It is the fature of the boy we should consider. Ordinarily I am in favor of letting every man take care of his own rights. At the same time it is within the legitimate domain of law to establish the time which a boy should be in school, and during that time he should not be permitted to work in such places.

Mr MAGEE: I think as little legislation of the principle in the party platform, still hibiting the employment in manufactories I would like to vote for this bill with an of children less than twelve years of age, amendment making a discrimination. I think it sught to be left somewhat to the discretion of the parent and to the child also. We ought not to make a cast iron rule which will deny all children this privilege. In our city a great many boys obtain employment Guring school vacation, and many would like to do some little work rather than run on the commons. In all mechanical trades. The unions refuse to silow a man to employ only a given number of boys, and as years roll on we are losing that new element that should come into the several trades, and simply because the boys are denied this privilege. The ratio is so very small that in a few years the trade would run out if they were not imported

from Europe or somewhere else. Mr. McCLURE: It seems to me there is a strong tendency to interfere with the rights of heads of families, and an attempt to reguis c their children in this respect. There are a great many instances where a child 14 years old and pernaps 12, can earn a living and earn a competence. It strikes me we ought to be very careful how we undertake to interfere with the jurisdiction of the beads of families over their own children. If the purpose is to provide for their education and to say when they may be sent to school how much better it would be to get up a bill for compulsory education. It would be much better than to undertake to interfere with the control of parents over their children, under the pretense of keeping them from this or that employment in order that they may be sent to school. I think it is absolutely impossible to enact a law that will do justice to all concerned, and prevent children of that age from being em-

ployed in the different avocations of life.

last and all the time; and the whole theory of this bill in my judgment is wrong. I would rather vote for a bill to make the boys work and the men too. We have too many idle men and boys in my judgment.

Mr. BROWN: I am opposed to the bill on general priciples, also, It proposes to legis

late in a way I don't feel like sustaining. Mr. MARSHALL: I am opposed to the fourteen-year amendment, because a child ought to go to school until he is fourteen sears of age, and if a law is passed that he shall keep out until he is fourteen, we have no law to put him in the school house. If we are to have a compulsory law in one way, we ought to have in the other. Another thing, it seems to me it is going too far to-ward interference in the family relation to and what he shall not have him do. Another thing, in our country districts where the coal mines are located the schools are not more than six months in length, and if we pass a law taking boys of fourteen years out of the coal mines and factories for six months we have not sufficient amount of money in the school fund for the other half of the year. As the Senator from Ripley (Mr. Faulkner) says, I am opposed to it on general principles. I believe a boy should whenever he can. And I think we ought to have laws to put them in school,

Mr. WILLARD: I believe every boy ought to have an opportunity to enjoy the faculties for education which Indiana gives in so large a degree. I don't believe, on general principles, that the bill is right when we have these means of education. But I am not one of those who believe a party should get into power upon certain pledges, and once in power disregard those pledges. Upon have yielded my personal convictions because it was a matter in the party platform, but that was as to the recessity of a Constitational Convention. The Democratic party declared against it, and although I conceive there is the greatest necessity for a conventheir votes, and upon which it obtained a fore I vote "no." large number of votes, was quoted by the Senator from Marion; that the Democratic party favors the enactment of such laws as prohibit-prohibit-I call attention to that word-the employment of children under acted wisely in proposing to amend the bill | fourteen years of age in our manufactories, by making its provisions apply to children | mines and workshops, and goes on to state other matters it promises. I say now, no Mr. WILLARD: As this is an important | matter what party goes before the people and question and should not be dec ded without | makes pledges of this kind, whether they be a quorom of the Senate present, I move it | right or wrong (in this case I think' it is right), ought not to come afterward, when Mr. MAY: I favor the amendment to the it is in power by two thirds, and refuse to bill for the same reason stated by the gentle- | fulfill that pledge. For that reason I am in man from Huntington (Mr. Hilligars). In | favor of the amendment of the Senator from

Mr. YOUCHE: As bas been said by several Sensiors, I am opposed, on general principles, to this whole thing. In most all cases, though th re are exceptions, the test n en are the resums of industry in early lite. well enough to prevent children from over- If you want to spoil a boy put him in a situwork, I don't think boys fourteen years of ation where he won't be employed. I have see should be prevented from working in | to find the first rained man who can point to early employment as the cause of his Mr. BAILEY: My amendment proposes | rain. But many men by reason of not haring been employed when hove have gone to fourteen years instead of twelve-as pro- | ruin. I appeal to Senators on the Democratic side if they feel that obligation in the sider it my duty to bring up the question | Democratic platform was dictated by a conand let the Senate decide it. It seems to me ; sideration for the best interests of the boys. there can be no doubt but that children un- We know that is not the case. The purpose der that age, with the provisions we have for of that provision, I am sorry to say, was to pulic schools, should not be employed in | prevent competition-to make more employnent for full grown men by keeping employment from boys. It is pampering to they supplent men with families to support, | men who have votes and can make themselves felt in party conventions to the detriment of boys who have no votes,

Mr. DUNCAN, of Hamilton, moved to smend so that the prohibition should be only during sobool term in the district in which such manafactories are situated. He Democratic State platform. [Reads.] That is a chance. During the session of the public public schools; but when the public school is not in session the best thing to do with a boy is to put him to work, and with this

idea I offer this amendment. Mr. SELLERS: I move that this bill and amendmen a be recommitted.

Mr. HILLIGASS (after dinner): I think we had better dispose of this question now. I am in favor of the bill as reported from the committee, placing the age at twelve. I think we ewe a duty to ourselves and to the laboring men, as well as to the children of ence to the position of political parties on this question, I think the honors are easy. I remember when the Senator from Wayne was elected to the Senate his party stood upon the same kind of a platform as we did at the last election. So on that score I think we have a very fair stand-off. I undertake to say the period allotted for the education of children is suple, from six to twelve years, and shords time for an average education. I think we would do a great injustice and wrong by cutting off a majority of the boys in this State from employment by the passage of the amendment. We ought not to undertake the parental care of children between twelve and fourteen years of age in reference to this matter. I don't think it our privilege to legis-late these people out of employment. Boys ought to he educated to work as well as educated in mind If we pass a law of this kind affecting children under the age of fourteen we will be encouraging idleness among that class which depend upon their labor for maintenance. As far as we can go as possible is the best. While I am in favor | with safety to ourselves is to pass a law prohence the committee concluded we ought to so smend the bill. I hope the bill will be erdered engrossed as it came from the com-

> Mr. BAILEY: I have been somewhat surprised to learn from a number of Senators of their absolute disregard of the platform opon which they run and have been elected. But with reference to the merits of the bill. in vew of the fact that we have in all large cities-in this city from 5,060 to 8,000 men out of employment, and in whose places boys from twelve to fourteen years of age are placed, at wages from thirty to forty cents a day, there should be some legislation, viewback in the schools and thus give opportunity for employment to men who need money for themselves and for their families. It has been said by the Senator from Ripley and others, that boys ought to be encoursged. I sgree with that sentiment, but is it better to encourage boys to make money or rather encourage them to lay a good foundation for proper citizenship?

Mr SLLERS changed his motion: That the bill be refered to the Committee on Health and Vital Statistics.

INSANE WOMEN TRANSPORTATION. The special order supervened, being the

bill S. 73-see page 126. Mr. FAULKNER objected to the Superintendent baying the appointment of the attendant. Every insone person has some scquaintance, male or female, who can han dle them, while others can not. They will ber farmers to sell 33 pounds of their oats all get to the hospital soon enough without | for a bushel. the Superintendent selecting a person to

bring them.

on general principles. I was a boy once | hospital from Vanderburg County, when the myself, and I remember wel when I worked | cost should not exceed \$49, and declared this for the pitiful sum of twenty five cents a | bill to be a proposition in the direction of day to earn a living. I am for the boy first, | economy. He deprecated the practice of transporting insane women to and from the hospital in charge of male attendants. Experience has taught those in charge of the insane that it is better to have the shackles stricken from the limbs of this class of unfortunates. The time has come when the humane policy proposed by this bill should be pursued. In most cases insane women have no female friend desirons of accommanying them, except where they have the tenefit of wealth or the influence of family same. The Superiotendent of hospitals will reject one trained and accustomed to the treatment of the insane, and he would not refuse the wishes of the friends at home.

Mr. McCULLOUGH: The theory of this bill is all wrong. The expense of transportaeay what a father shall have his child do | principle that would permit a State officer to make charge for such service as against the county is certainly wrong. Under the present law, a restorative can now, by request, accompany the patient, and receive the prescribed fee. There is no use for such legislation as this.

Mr. WEIR: This is a subject that does not demand any legislation whatever. He believed it simply for the purpose of incressing employes at the asylums and making several counties pay their transportation expenses. have a chance to make a dime or a dollar | He moved to lay the bill and amendments on the table.

The motion was agreed to by yeas 24, Mr. FOWLER, explaining his affirmative vote: I am heartily in sympathy with the principles of this bitl, but like the Sena tor from Laporte (Mr. Welr) I don't think there is any necessity for the legislation on this subject. I think probably the present statute is sufficient, and would have no special objection to having a bill of this one question presented before this Senate I | character passed. I am opposed to the secord section, and without the amendment must vote against the whole bill. I shall vote "aye" at present.

Mr. WINTER, in explanation of his vote said: I desire to have an opportunity to support the pending amendment; and am tion, I yielded my personal idea. One of the | not prepared to say that the second section promises it made to the workingmen for of the bill is not necessary and proper, there-

The vote was announced as above.

BALLOT-BOX PROTECTION. On motion by Mr. Campbell, of Hendricks, his bill [S. 4] to procure fair elections was | the time from sunrise to sunset, nearly taken up and read the second time. He lorty minutes shorter. Some have prosaid: Experience has taught us that the posed opening the polls at 6 o'clock in the present law will not be enforced because of | morning I am opposed to that. I am in the extreme punishment provided. There | favor of opening the polls as soon as it is is no subject upon which there is more need | light-as soon as citizens can get together. I of legislation, and legislation of a kind that | am in favor of giving the laboring men in can be enforced. It has been said that the Republican party bought the State in 1880. Whether that be true or not the Democratic party have the State now, and you don't want us to buy it back. I say to you for one that we don't want to buy it back. I hope to live to see the day when an election can be held that is reasonably fair and free from corruption. It is admitted that ten per centum of the voters of the State absolutely | their votes and have them counted. Ishall put their votes on the market; that they sit | stand by the present election law in Indiana in groups till late in the evening of election | because I believe it is the best law. If we day, waiting for the highest bidder. I say | change it this session it will be an invitation such a class ought to be disfranchised, and | to the next Legislature to make a change, I I believe the men who tempt them by offering them money are also guilty of crime. I weed to the bill before us, and I shall vote hope this bill will be passed

Mr. MAGEE: There ought to be some say to prevent frauds upon the billot-box. I believe this purchasable commodity that the Democratic party has had to wrestle with for many years is the result of the polloy provided by the party of which the Sepator from Hendricks is a member. I sm in favor of some of the provisions of the bill. I think a man who sells his vote is a dangerous element in the commonwealth, and he ought to be disfranchised because he has ceased to be a free, upright and honor-Sheriff, or some officer charged with the duty of posting up copies of this bill, printed in large type, in every voting pre-

Mr. FOWLER: I am heartily in favor of the bill, but am afraid the question of disfranchisement goes too far. I think there will be no great danger of doing injustice to snyone. I offer an amendment to fix a minimum sum for the fine-not less than \$10, and strike out the natural life disfranchisement and insert in lieu, "any determinate period.

Mr. DUNCAN, of Tipton, obtained the

And the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, Feb. 9, 1885-2 p. m. CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Krueger's joint resolution [H. R. 4] proposing an amendment to section one (1) article six (6) of the Constitution so that the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer of State shall be elected for the term of four years, and shall not be eligible for a second term. coming up on a second reading-

Mr. SMITH, of Tippecance, moved to amend so as to include the Superintendent of Public Instruction. He said: I see no propriety in making an exception to the flice of State Superintendent. Mr. KRUEGER: It seems to me it would

require a separate amendment to the Constitution to change that office. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: I understand t to be a constitutional office because the Constitution provides that this officer shall be elected biennially. I see no reason why there should be an exception to this office. The joint resolution was ordered en-

grossed. WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Mr. Moody's bill [A. R. 211] for the reguation of weights and measures, coming up on the second reading, with a committee reort recommending its indefinite postpone-

Mr. MOODY: I trust the report of the mmittee will not be concurred in by the House. I feel that the committee have not arefully considered the change rought by this bill or they would have recommended ts passage. The Legi-lature of 1881 changed the standard weight of a bushel of cats in the State of Ind ana from hirty two to thirty-three pounds. The bill originated in the Senate, and as many supposed the only change the bill of 1881 made in the law was fixing the standard weight of a gallon of sorghum molasses. The bill crept brough both branches of the Legislature. ided as it was by the grain dealers of the

This may seem to gentlemen a small mater, but I want to say in all candor no law nacted by the General Assembly of he State of Indiana in the last fitty years has caused so much dissatisfaction as the enactment of the law of 1881, changing the weight of a bushel of oats. All the bushel. Vermont, 32; Massachusetts, 32; New York, 32; Ohio, 32; Michigan, 32; Illinois, 32; Wisconsin. 32; Minnesota, 32; Missouri, 32; Kansas, 32; California, 32; and indiana standing alone, by reason of the acts of the Legislature of 1881, compelling

Mr. FAULKNER: I am opposed to the bill | charge of \$200 for taking a patient to the | Moody) has said. Why, the whole State, I all sufferers."

more or less, asks for the reneal of that law. Ever since the passage of the law in 1881 it has been a continual source of annoyance to farmers and shippers The House refused to concur in the report of the committee, and the bill was ordered engrossed.

CONSOLIDATION OF VOTING PRECINTS. Mr. Hopkins' bill [H. R. 270] coming up on the second reading with a committee amendment to make the voting district to be composed of 500 instead of 750 voters-

Mr. SAYRE said: I hope this amendment of the committee will not be ad pted. Where there are more than 300 voters this bill provides that a consolidation may take place, so that a precinct may contain 750 voters. It is not imperative. The County Commissioners may consolidate as they deem best. It simply permits them to consolidate so that there may be 750 voters in a precinct, and to smend it and change it to 500 would ardly better the condition of things, while 50 would. Now in the county I live we have 25 precincts, and we have 500 electors in each precinct, and there are no large towns. E ection comes late in the fail-in November-and the weather is liable to be inclement There is no place for the people to smemble on election day to keep comfortable. There is no provision made by any-body by which they can obtain refreshments, and the result is that persons come and vote and go away. If there were 750 voters in a precinct, it would greatly lessen the expense and furnish additional security. I, think the amendment ought not to be

Mr. WILLIAMS: I am opposed to the smendment. I hope the amendment will be defeated as well as the bill. I think the law of 1881, in this respect, is the best law Indiana ever bad. You can get a fairer and fuller vote, because under the present law there is less opportunity to tamper with the returns. If you have a precinct so large it takes twenty-four, thirty six or forty-eight hours to count the votes, and the men will become weary and tired for want of refreshment and sleep, while it gives more opportunity to tamper with the votes. For that reason I think the law of 1881 is the best law we ever had on our stainte books. I hope

the bill will be amended if it becomes a law. Mr. SMITH, of Tippecanoe: Now, since the law was enacted in 1881, we have changed the time of elections from the 1st of October to the 1st of November, making large cities a chance to exercise the right of suffrage. Now if you would change the aw so as to make 750 voters in a precinct, a great many perhaps would have to go away without "fexercising the right of suffrage. The right of suffrage is the earest right a man can have I am in favor of protecting the people and giving them an opportunity to cast are opposed to the amendment and I am opagainst both of them. The House refused to concur in the com-

mittee amendment and also refused to order the bill engrossed. And then the House adjourned.

"Fizzled Out."

This is what a once prosperous merchant said of himself the other day. His business had faded out, credit was gone, and the Speriff had sold his goods. The trouble procreded from a prolonged attack of dyspensia. which prostrated and unsettled him so that able man. I would have the Trustee or | he could not attend to his affairs. Pit; he ladn't thought of Brown's Iron Bitters, which would have saved him. Mr. A. J. Lawler, 172 S. Broadway, Baltimore, says: Malaria and dyspepsia troubled me for nine years. Brown's Iron Bitters gave me

A very good way to make caper sauce, to serve with roast mutton: About a quarter of an hour before the meat is done meit two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan, stir into it one tablespoonful of flour, then add haif a pint of the mutton broth, half a pint | Every Drop is Worth Its Weight in Gold of milk, season with pepper and salt; cook until the flour is thoroughly done, then just before serving add two and a half tablespoonfuls of capers. When melting the butter do it slowly, for if it gets brown or scorched the flavor of the sauce will be spoiled.

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The Morning Dress.

It is said that a lady's standing in society an easily be determined by her dress at the preakfast-table; an expensive, showy cosome indicating that the wearer has not vet earned the proprieties. But no one need e afraid of being called "shoddy" if her eveliness is as apparent by daylight as at the hops. Perfect beauty is never the ater dant of disease; above all, of those disesses peculiar to women, and which find a eady cure in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Premiption." Price reduced to \$1. By drug-

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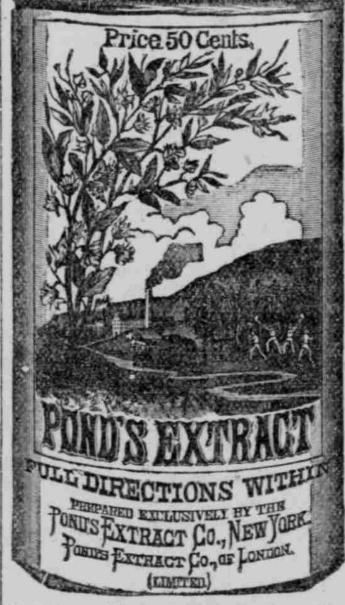
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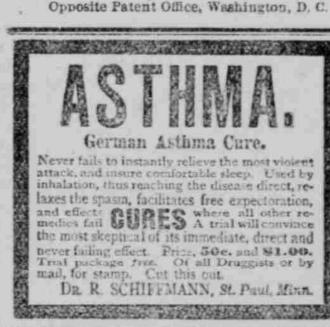
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